

Shipping. 1 and Bangor. AMSHIP CO. BANGOR AND BOSTON. BOUTELLE & BURR. HANGOR ME TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5 1882. VOLUME XLIX. NUMBER 290.

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# Whig and Courier.

ROUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. ROUTELLE, EDITOR.

ALL business letters should be addressed to ROUTELLE & BURR, and communications intended for publication should be addressed to "Editor of Whig and Courier."

TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1882.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**  
We present the full text of the President's Message on our first page to-day, and it covers so wide a range of important subjects that a comprehensive summary would be quite voluminous in itself. We leave it to the reader to examine the document in its entirety, and thus learn the President's views more accurately than from any abbreviated statement. For the same reason we defer our comments upon the various suggestions of the Message, which reached us at too late an hour for elaborate review.

**REBUILDING IN BATH.**

A few days ago a man who has been visiting the Greenback-Fusion ticket for several years and reading only Greenback and Democratic papers, told a Republican that he had changed his mind with regard to the matter, that during the single year since 1880, he had seen more vessels built in Bath, Maine. The Republican told him that he would surely lose his wages, but the latter refusing to be convinced, the Republican addressed a note of inquiry to Deputy Collector Raymond, of the Bath Custom House, who sent the following official and very interesting statistics:

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Total, 615 vessels, aggregating 663,747 tons. We have launched fifty-four this year and have fifteen or more on the stocks which will be of this year, making an aggregate estimated tonnage of over 32,000 tons.

Very Respectfully,  
JOHN H. RAYMOND,  
Collector of the Office, Nov. 23, 1882.

My Dear Sir:—In answer to your communication of the 22d, I will give you the number of vessels built here and documented in this office since 1880, as follows:

**DEFEATS AND VICTORIES.**  
[Boston Journal.]  
While a great many Democrats have come to the conclusion that the Republic can defeat in the next election the result of Republican abstention from the polls, there are a great many Democrats and others who do not give much attention to politics who believe that the defeat is equivalent to the overthrow of the Republican party and that its candidate for the Presidency in 1884 can, by no possibility, be elected. To all these we would say that the reaction against the Republicans in the late elections is no greater, if indeed, it is so great, as that which took place in 1874. In that year the Republicans from having a majority of one hundred in the House went into a minority by nearly that figure. In twenty-five States, covering northern and central portions of the Union, with the Pacific States, the Republicans have elected 112 members of the House to 114 Democrats. In 1874, these same States elected 92 Republicans and 114 Democrats. In the new apportionment these States have gained twenty members over the number they had in 1874, and that gain the Republicans have secured, while the opposition has simply held its own. If the results in States which have usually been Republican in Presidential elections are compared one by one with the results in 1874, it will be found that with the exception of New York, the Republicans stand as well as in 1874. In the spring of 1884 the Republicans were defeated in New Hampshire by 1,460 votes; at the late election the Republican majority in that State on all candidates except Governor was about 5,000. In Connecticut the Democratic majority is only one-third that of 1874, and is due to the fact that twice as many Republicans as Democrats neglected and refused to vote. In Pennsylvania, the general Republican demoralization, the Democratic majority for the candidate which was the latest test—that of Judge of the Court of Appeals—was only about 70,000 against Mr. Tilden's 50,000 in 1874. There was no general election in New Jersey, but the aggregate vote for Representatives shows a Democratic plurality of 3,200. In 1874 the Democratic majority was 13,000. The Democratic majority of 15,000 in Maryland 1874 was reduced to about 6,000 this year. In Pennsylvania, despite the fact that thousands of Republicans voted for Mr. Patterson to defeat Cameron, the joint vote of the Republican candidates exceeds that of the Democratic candidate, while in 1874 the Democratic ticket was elected by 4,500 majority. In West Virginia, the Democratic majority in 1874 was 9,300. At the late election this was reduced to about 4,000. In 1874, the Democrats carried Ohio by 17,000, in 1877, by 22,500, this year by 18,000. In 1876 and 1878, the Republicans carried the State. Illinois was Democratic in 1874 by 30,000; this year it is Republican. Similar comparisons with the votes of other States in 1874 and 1882 would be less heavy and decisive at the last election than they were in 1874. We are not undertaking to prove that the Republicans have not met a serious repulse; we think that these comparisons show that the defeat was not so general or marked this year that any one can assume that the Republicans, with a good ticket, and by wise action on the part of Congress and by general demoralization to be worthy of confidence, can carry the Presidential election of 1884. After Mr. R. W. Frecklerburg and the Wilderness came Apomattox.

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peculiar case, and to which Saturday she gave the highest imaginable effect. The audience was quick in applause, and the prima donna was many times recalled. Owing to the indisposition of Signor Ravelli, Signor Nicolini assumed the role of Alfredo, and sang the part with moderation and good effect.

Steuway Hall was also filled to overflowing with an audience in the highest state of enthusiasm. Miss Nilsson sang the Gounod's Arietta with perfect purity, dignity of manner, and force of clear thought, and her performance was recalled. The duo being repeated, another outbreak ensued, and Miss Nilsson gave the inevitable "Old Folks at Home."—New York Tribune.

**Special Notices.**  
**A. O. U. W.**  
Anchor Lodge No. 4.  
Every member is requested to be present at the meeting this (Tuesday) evening, as business of importance is to be acted upon. Obedience, Dec. 3.

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[Boston Journal



WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The Senate was called to order at noon by President pro tempore, Mr. Spooner. After prayer by the Chaplain, the customary resolutions were adopted for the appointment of committees to notify the President of the House that the Senate had convened and was ready for business. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hale, of Maine, to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees, referred to the Committee on Commerce. After disposing of one or two private bills, the Senate at 1 P. M. recessed for half an hour. After recess Mr. Anthony, of the President's committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty. The Secretary then appeared and delivered the message, which was read. The message was about thirty lines in length. The President's committee reported that the President had received the message of the House and had approved it. The President's committee also reported that the President had received the message of the House and had approved it. The President's committee also reported that the President had received the message of the House and had approved it.

MAINE NEWS. THE COLDIDGE FAILURE. Meeting of the Legislature. DECEMBER 4, 1892. A meeting of the Legislature of the State of Maine was held at the office of the Governor, Mr. W. W. Thomas was chosen chairman and Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the meeting. It was held at the office of the Governor, Mr. W. W. Thomas was chosen chairman and Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the meeting. It was held at the office of the Governor, Mr. W. W. Thomas was chosen chairman and Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the meeting.

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